



Campbell's Prescription Store

We keep the largest stock of Drugs and Toilet Articles in the province. Prescriptions promptly and carefully executed.

Removed by Policemen

A Number of the Irish Members of Commons Were Forcibly Ejected.

Free Fight on the Floor of the House—Cause of the Trouble.

London, March 6.—In the House of Commons after midnight Mr. Balfour applied the closure on the educational estimates. The Nationalists shouted 'Gag! Gag!' and refused to leave the House when the division was taken. The chairman twice asked them to retire to their division lobby, but they shouted, 'Certainly not!' Mr. Flavin cried, 'I protest against the way all Irish votes are closed!' The chairman then intimated that he must respect the matter to the Speaker. In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobbies amidst uproar, thirty or forty Irishmen remaining in their seats. The Speaker having returned to the House, the chairman reported the matter to him, and the Speaker asked, if the Irish members still refused to obey the order. There were cries of 'Yes! Yes!' The Speaker then named sixteen recalcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division. The Speaker then called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. The deputy sergeant-at-arms advanced and asked them to leave; still they refused. At this a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce removal.

Eugene Cran, member for Southport, Cork, struggled desperately against removal, and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting for five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen, amidst howls and cheers. The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrants in the same manner, although there was no further actual resistance. Six policemen sufficed for each with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man, and required eight.

Many as they were being carried out waved their hands and shouted 'God save Ireland!' Those who were removed included Messrs. John Gulligan, Patrick McHugh, William London, William Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donohue, James Gilhealy, Thomas McGovern, and Jeremiah Jordan.

The trouble arose through Mr. Balfour's attempt to close the debate on the educational estimates without giving opportunity to discuss the Irish vote.

At 1 o'clock the Speaker said: 'The House will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that honorable members will now leave the House.' The Irish members refused to do so, and the Speaker again put the vote, and amidst laughter and cheers, the House adjourned.

Neither Mr. Dillon, Mr. John Redmond nor Mr. T. P. O'Connor was present, having left the House. One or two constables were badly handled in the scuffle. The suspensions will last for one week.

Press Comments.

London, March 6.—The Times declares that parliament cannot pass over the 'Hooligan' conduct of the Irish members unless it is to be degraded in the eyes of the world. Drastic punishment must be meted out for this offence, it says, 'which is all the more unpardonable because clearly deliberate.'

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the scene in the House, says: 'The Irishmen surprised even their own worst records. The scene, carried as back to the worst days of Parnell's Home Rule struggle, and must still further lessen for the Irish party the sympathy that has long been waning.'

CONVICTS KILLED.

Military Called Out to Quell a Mutiny—Ten Prisoners Shot Dead.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Florence to a news agency says a serious mutiny of convicts has occurred at Santa Catalina prison because of the bad food. The military was called out and ten of the convicts were killed and 57 wounded.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Killed Seven Persons and Injured Many More.

Paris, March 5.—A dispatch received here from Iran, a Spanish town near the French frontier, says that a quantity of dynamite stored in the custom house has exploded, killing seven persons and injuring many.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 5.—The 28th annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the seventh annual session of the Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., state of New York, opened in this city to-day. There are 500 delegates in attendance at the Grand Lodge and 75 women meet with the Degree of Honor.

TROUBLE IN REICHSRATH.

Fists Were a Prominent Feature at Yesterday's Session.

Vienna, March 5.—Fists were again a prominent feature in today's session of the Reichsrath. A Czech Radical, Zazvorka, started the uproar by insisting on making a speech in the Czech language. Acting President Pradol prohibited him from speaking, whereupon Zazvorka, a Czech Radical, rushed up to the speaker's chair, snatched the papers from the desk, and crumpled them into a ball. A member of the German People's party, named Namik, sprang upon Zazvorka and belabored him. A Pan-German member joined in the fray and showed no mercy upon Zazvorka. Others joined in the fighting and the noise became terrible. Eventually the combatants were separated and the sitting of the house suspended.

DUEL BETWEEN FARMERS.

Kept Up the Firing Until Both Fell Fatally Wounded.

Parkville, Ill., March 5.—A street duel was fought here to-day by John Snyder and Isaac McCullum, farmers. Both were fatally wounded. There had been ill-feeling between the men and both came to town armed. Snyder with a shotgun and McCullum with a pistol. They opened fire at each other when some distance apart in the main street of the village, and continued to shoot until both fell and continued to foggy, the speaker said.

HUGE WARSHIPS LAUNCHED.

London, March 5.—Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching to-day of the four new battleships, the Montagu, first class battleship of 11,000 tons; the Albemarle, first class battleship of 14,000 tons; the Drake, armored cruiser of 9,900 tons, at the four principal ports of the United Kingdom, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth the launching of the Kent had to be postponed. The four vessels aggregate a displacement of about 42,000 tons, which makes a total of 92,000 tons added to the navy's fleet since the accession of King Edward. The Montagu was launched at Devonport, the Albemarle at Chatham and the Drake at Pembroke.

PUNISHING MANDARINS.

Paris, March 5.—At a cabinet council held at the Elysee Palace to-day the foreign minister, M. Delcasse, announced that all mandarin guilty of crimes in China would be punished. The decrees provided for by the ninth article of the collective note had been promulgated, enumerating the punishments pronounced, and ordering the execution of sentences in the provinces where the anti-foreign outrages had not occurred.

FAILURE IN WOOLEN TRADE.

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Glasgow announces that a large woolen firm there has called a meeting of its creditors. An intimation has also reached Glasgow of the failure of a big German company. The loss through the latter occurrence is estimated at £300,000.

CABLE COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

New York, March 5.—At a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Cable Company, held here to-day, the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. was declared, payable on April 1st. The transfer books will be closed on March 20th, and reopened on April 2nd.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

GET UP!

That's the morning call of Chanticleer. It's a welcome cry to a well man. But to a man whose sleep seems to have been only an unrefreshing stupor; who wakes with throbbing head, and has lost in the month, it means only a new day's misery.

In such a physical condition health is most surely and swiftly restored by the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and it cures through the stomach diseases of liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and every organ is benefited by the resulting increase of rich, pure blood.

Botha and Kitchener

War Secretary Declines to Say If Negotiations Are in Progress.

Earl of Northbrook Defends Wolseley in the House of Lords.

London, March 5.—In the House of Commons to-day War Secretary Brodrick was asked if he had any information to the effect that General Botha had intimated to General Kitchener his readiness to surrender on certain terms, and what were the prospects of the success of the negotiations. The secretary declined to make a statement on the subject, and his silence was taken to be partial corroboration of the report in circulation.

In anticipation of further interesting disclosures, the House of Lords was crowded to-day, when the debate on the war office administration was resumed. The Duke of Cornwall and York, with many peers, was present. The Earl of Northbrook (Liberal) took up the defence of Lord Wolseley. He deprecated Lord Lansdowne's personal attack on the former commander-in-chief yesterday and the disclosure of a confidential communication to Lord Salisbury.

Strathcona's Due.

Hallifax, N. S., March 5.—Steamship Numidian, with Strathcona's horse, is hourly expected here. The weather has been thick all day and continues foggy, so that she is probably delayed.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

Will Probably Be Introduced by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

London, March 5.—A prominent member of the House of Commons said to a representative of the Associated Press to-night: 'The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will probably introduce a duty on sugar in the forthcoming budget and will, perhaps, also add a countervailing duty.'

A member of the minority said: 'The movement in favor of such a step is due, firstly, to the almost utter decay of England's refining industry; secondly, to the careful study of the success of United States sugar under the present system, and thirdly, to the fact that the government is anxious to raise funds by other means than increasing the already enormous direct taxation. For some time an influential committee of the House of Commons has been dealing with the subject. After the recent controversy between Russia and the United States over sugar, this committee decided to make the matter one of debate, but at the last moment Mr. Balfour was obliged to cancel his consent owing to the necessity of devoting all the spare time to the debate on supplies.'

IT'S THE OLD STORY.

A Well Known Toronto Gentleman tried all the Catarrh cures but failed to get relief to-day with weight loss. It cures permanently.

Mr. W. R. Williams, 254 Church street, Toronto, writes: 'I have used Japanese Catarrh Cure for catarrh, and believe it to be the best remedy. It cured me completely of acute catarrh, which had been in me for years. I have since been free from every symptom of the disease. I highly recommend it to all who are suffering from it. Price, 50 cents, by all druggists.'

NAILED TO A DOOR.

Brutality of the Federal Troops in the Interior of Colombia.

San Francisco, March 5.—According to V. H. Putros, a railroad man, who has arrived here from South America, the war now in progress in Colombia is characterized by brutality on the part of the Federal forces. Putros says the Federal forces before being driven out, slaughtered every person that fell into their hands, excepting a few women.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

Paris, March 5.—John MacWilson, a resident of New York, who has been living for the past two years in Paris, with his mother at the Hotel Lafontaine Tremolle, was killed at Ostend in a duel, probably fought yesterday with a Russian count. Durant was well known in the American colony here. He was a frequent attendant at official receptions given by the American officials. His engagement to a young French lady was recently announced, and they were to be married soon. The name of the Russian in the case has not yet been ascertained.

In the Imperial Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, read a message from the King, asking parliament to make suitable provision for the honorable support and maintenance of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duchess of York, the Princess Victoria and Charles of Denmark and the Queen in the event of her surviving him, and the Duke and York in the event of her surviving her husband.

Eloquent Address

Hon. Dr. Montague Speaks in Interests of Independent Foresters in Institute Hall.

Speaker Leaves for San Francisco to Take Boat for Australia.

Taking advantage of the presence in the city of Hon. Dr. Montague, who, in company with Alderman Langrish, of Hamilton, is on his way to Australia to represent the Independent Foresters, a public meeting was held in Institute hall last night. Having been delayed on his way from the East he did not arrive in the city until to-day. This, together with the late arrival of the Chairman from Vancouver, created the idea that the meeting would not be held, and it was therefore very poorly attended.

Hon. Dr. M. Ebert, who acted as chairman, in introducing the Hon. Dr. Montague, said that he was very glad to see him, and that so few were present to hear one of Canada's greatest orators. Hon. Dr. Montague said that he had visited no city with greater pleasure than Victoria. He was not there politically, although he believed in the subject, with the late arrival of the Chairman from Vancouver, created the idea that the meeting would not be held, and it was therefore very poorly attended.

The organization which he represented was one of the great institutions which had sprung up in the Dominion of Canada. The society had an ill-will towards kindred organizations, and offered no inducement to such, it had no unkind feeling towards the great companies which do a similar work, but who deal largely with another class.

No better evidence of the improved financial condition of Canada was shown than that which was to be obtained from the insurance return issued by the government. In 1875, out of \$85,000,000 insurance held by Canadians upon their lives, \$4 out of every \$5 was held in foreign companies. In 1900, out of the \$40,000,000 insurance, \$4 out of every \$5 was held by Canadian companies. It cannot be said that fraternal societies are a failure. In 30 years, while there had been six failures of fraternal assessment societies, there had been forty failures of old line companies. Enquiry reveals the causes of failure, whether in the management of the company, or in the selection of risks; offering too much for a little, and failing to provide for times of extreme danger and unusual circumstances. Applying these to the society which he represented, he pointed out its strong features.

At the conclusion of the address votes of thanks were tendered the speaker and the chairman. After the meeting the Hon. Dr. Montague left again for Vancouver. He will proceed to San Francisco. After transacting some business in connection with the order in which he will leave for Australia about March 27th.

Ald. Langrish remained in the city for a few days, and will join his companion later.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE TREATMENT

This treatment is recommended by all physicians. Many a life has been saved and health restored to the frail, delicate, nervous woman, after all else has failed. The MASSAGE TREATMENT acts as a stimulant to weak nerves, a stimulant to the circulation, a laxative to the entire muscular system, thereby producing nutritious and building up effects. Massage opens up and establishes the circulation, and the muscular system, thereby producing nutritious and building up effects. Massage opens up and establishes the circulation, and the muscular system, thereby producing nutritious and building up effects.

SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Backache, Sideache, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, Puffing under the Eyes, Frequent Thirst, Scanty, Cloudy, Thick and Highly Colored Urine, Frequent Urination, Burning Sensation when Urinating.

These symptoms indicate a deranged condition of the kidneys, and some of them are caused by uric acid in the blood, and unless attended to immediately may eventually cause Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, etc., which very often result in life-long misery. Doan's Pills not only relieve but cure all the above complaints.

Here is what Mr. Young, of Harecourt, N. B., writes:

DEAR SIR:—Some time ago I was greatly troubled with pains in my back, hips and legs. My water was very scanty and was the color of strong tea and very thick, containing a sediment very much like fine sand and had a very offensive odor. I am very glad to say that after I had taken one box of Doan's Pills all of the above troubles have disappeared and I am perfectly cured and feel like a different person. I might also say my brother, who was suffering from the same complaint, was cured by Doan's Pills and was completely cured.

NEALON N. YOUNG.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA, GREEN OR BLACK, IS PURE TEA.

"Pure tea calms, restores and cheers those in distress."

DRINK IT.

A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed, or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

Sensational Suicide

Prominent English Officer in Burma Shot Himself With Revolver.

Captain of H. M. S. Terrible to Raise Dredger—Coreans Fear Russians.

Mail advices received by R. M. S. Empress of India contain the news of a serious accident which occurred recently, at the celebration of the annual festival of Hivota Temple, Puna-mach, Inamga. An extraordinarily large number of people attended towards the evening. Some gave a false alarm of fire at about 8:30 on seeing a smoking lamp on the road side near the temple, and a general stampede followed, when a child was trampled to death and two others were fatally injured, a number of others sustaining slight injuries. The panic was so great that numbers of men—one account says over a hundred—climbed on the roofs of the cottages by the road-side in order to escape the crush, and there cried for help, doubtless thereby adding to the confusion of the needlessly terrorized crowd.

At the risk of their lives the policemen endeavored to stop the mad rush of people toward the temple, but their efforts were almost in vain. Hundreds of pairs of feet were picked up at the scene of the accident afterwards, besides a large quantity of hats, shawls, and haori. Seven medical men were sent for to attend to the injured. Mr. Ikeda, superintendent of the police station in the district, talks of sending in his resignation on account of the affair.

On the 8th of last month, Sir E. S. Symes, K. C. I. E., committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased officer was for many years the first chief secretary to the government of Burma. He was practically the one prominent element of the government of Burma in the secretariat in Rangoon. He came to Burma originally, either at the very close of 1873, or the opening of 1874, and was from the first employed at headquarters under Sir Ashley Eden, instead of doing district work. It was only when his seniority required the change that he was transferred to the successive commissions of the Upper Burma, subsequent to the annexation of that country after the war of 1885. Sir Edward was the chief adviser, in turn, of Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and Sir Frederick Fryer, and his name was a household word in the service. Everybody aware by Symes, as the finest example of administrative capacity amongst the civil service in the province. He was born in London on the 16th of August, 1852, the third son of Dr. E. S. Symes. He was educated at University College, London, and passed for the Indian civil service in connection with the annexation of Upper Burma.

He committed suicide while driving down to his office in the afternoon. The shot penetrated the palate and lodged in the brain. He lingered on in an unconscious state, for two days.

It is estimated that the present Burma rice crop will reach 2,000,000 tons of cargo rice for exports to other countries. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and Sir Frederick Fryer, and his name was a household word in the service. Everybody aware by Symes, as the finest example of administrative capacity amongst the civil service in the province. He was born in London on the 16th of August, 1852, the third son of Dr. E. S. Symes. He was educated at University College, London, and passed for the Indian civil service in connection with the annexation of Upper Burma.

All attempts having proved futile to raise the sunken dredger Canton River, which capsized in Horgkion harbor during the recent typhoon, Captain Percy Scott of H. M. S. Terrible, has been asked if he could suggest any means of raising her, as the Admiralty work has been delayed by her not being available. A model of the craft in her present sunken position has been handed to Captain Scott, who has had a complete plan drawn out on a scale of 1/4 inch to a foot, and a scheme prepared, which, he believes, will have the desired effect and float the unfortunate vessel.

In her present position, the dredger lies with her head east, 380 feet from Murray Pier. She is 180 feet long, 36 feet of beam, and 15 feet depth, of a gross weight of 1,000 tons. She is embedded in the mud about four feet forward, and her mast and derricks have been forced many feet downwards by the heavy weights attached to them, thus supporting her at an angle of 30 degrees with the surface bottom. The first step towards getting her up again is to turn her over topside up, and Captain Scott's method of doing this is clearly set out in the model, every block, rope and the position of the chain slings which go round the vessel being shown. At the end of the dredger an anchor is thrown out in a northerly direction, that is, exactly opposite to the direction it is intended to turn the vessel. The object of this is to prevent her from slipping, and assist her to maintain her equilibrium. Three enormous tackles of 100 tons each are taken from the Praga to the chains round the dredger, and anchors for these heavy tackles are now being placed in positions about ten feet apart, so as to distribute the strain over about

90 feet of her length. On the north side will be three lifting pumps, and the combined lift and pull-over, is expected to turn her. The novel feature of Capt. Scott's plan is to pump 'air' into her from a torpedo-boat destroyer and so displace the water, and then if successful, the turn-over she will be turned round, stem to the Praga, dragged into shallow water, and then pumped out.

The names of two cruisers to be built at Yokosuka and Kure and eight torpedo boat destroyers to be constructed in England and Yokosuka during this year have been decided upon and His Majesty is to perform the christening ceremony. The names are as follows: No. 1 cruiser, Nilutaka; No. 2 cruiser, Fushima; No. 13 torpedo destroyer, Akutsuki; No. 14 t. b. d., Kasumi; No. 15 t. b. d., Shirakumo; No. 16 t. b. d., Asahiko; No. 17 t. b. d., Harusame; No. 18 t. b. d., Murasame; No. 19 t. b. d., Hayatori; No. 20 t. b. d., Asagiri. The torpedo destroyers will be built in lieu of one torpedo tender as reported some time ago, and four of them, No. 13 to 16, will be ordered from the Yarrow and Thornycroft companies in England.

According to the Japan Herald M. Harmand, minister of France to Japan, was to go home on leave at the end of last month. His successor, M. P. L. Dubail, left Marseilles by the last French mail. No choice could be more agreeable to the French residents in Japan, for M. Dubail is widely esteemed as a diplomatist of considerable experience and an accomplished gentleman, who, wherever he has acted, whether as Counsel-General in Shanghai, in Tokio in 1894, in Peking as charge d'affaires in 1897-8, or finally as minister plenipotentiary in Monte Video, has always left behind him the best of impressions. Especially during his stay in Tokio M. Dubail won the appreciation of the Japanese official world, and of his colleagues of the corps diplomatique by his uniform tact.

It is reported that the Coreans on an island called Rokuto, which lies in the lower Tumanko, have sent an application to the Korean government for protection against the Russians who are invading the island. The Russians are trying to take possession of the island, but the Korean government has not yet consented to cede it. The dispatch of Russian troops to Kaimel and other districts to disperse the Chinese, who took refuge there, and the above despatch are expected to prove a source of trouble between Korea and Russia in the near future.

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Scientific Massage Treatment

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For patients recovering from a severe illness and the system is enervated and weak, there is no treatment like massage. Massage is a most powerful and restful condition. For patients recovering from a severe illness and the system is enervated and weak, there is no treatment like massage. Massage is a most powerful and restful condition.

The treatment is also recommended to those who cannot take the proper exercise and whose system is enervated and weak, there is no treatment like massage. Massage is a most powerful and restful condition. For patients recovering from a severe illness and the system is enervated and weak, there is no treatment like massage. Massage is a most powerful and restful condition.

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EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school at 36 Mason street.

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OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, corner Wharf and Johnson streets; Geo. I. Dunn, proprietor. Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; special weekly rates. Bass's Ale on draught.

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ANYONE requiring a messenger boy, telephone 400, B. C. District Telegraph & Delivery Co., 74 Douglas street.

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A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, 101 Douglas street. Estimates. Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; ship-plug supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

JOHN COLBERT, 4 Broad street, plumber, gas, steam and hot water heater, ship's plumbing, etc. Tel. 552. P. O. Box 544.

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WHY ORDER YOUR ENLARGED PORTRAITS from travelling agents when you can get better work from the local artist, and where you can make the work being finished on the premises, and you run no risk of losing your photos or of being otherwise disappointed. Call and examine specimens of work—Charles Madden, old Post Office, Government St., Victoria, B.C.

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OLD COUNTRY BOOT STORE, 81 Johnson street. Special attention given to repair work; only best material used.

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Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings

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KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

E. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 60 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government streets.

W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

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W. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

BRITAIN AND HER NEIGHBORS.

One of the notable features of the debates in the parliament of the great self-governing nations of the world is the frequency with which the leaders of the party in power have to defend themselves against allegations of undue friendliness with Great Britain. It is extraordinary that in the case of nations having so much in common as the empires of Great Britain and Germany it should be suspected that Emperor

William was actuated by other motives than the mere paying of respect to the memory of his grandfather in his prolonged visit to the King his uncle. That the feelings of the people of our Mother Country towards those of the Fatherland have become more cordial because of the thoughtfulness and consideration of the Emperor for his relatives in their affliction there is no manner of doubt. Yet there are elements in Germany, apparently, which resent this, preferring bitterness and hostility. The antagonism of France and the United States we can understand, although many years of friendly business and social intercourse should have mellowed the memories of former strife; but in the case of Germany it is not so easy to comprehend. The war in South Africa has displaced Germans in all parts of the world, but there were elements of hostility to Britons present among them before that broke out. So that we are safe in assuming that commercial and industrial rivalry is at the bottom of the antagonism in all cases. Why this should be so it is hard to understand when all the circumstances are considered.

Great Britain has admitted the products of all these countries into her markets absolutely free, although they have heaped up duties against her almost without limit. The temptation to retaliate must have been very great in many cases, and yet it has always been resisted, not because of regard for the feelings of her rivals, but because she regarded it as in the interests of her people to adhere steadily to the course she had mapped out. Britain's course has received ample vindication in the prosperity which has uniformly abounded within her dominions even when there was depression and stagnation among her neighbors. Perhaps this unchanging good fortune has aroused the passions which we have noted. If Great Britain had been the most highly protected nation in the world instead of what she is it is difficult to believe that her neighbors could have been more hostile. Will it breed joy or displeasure if an authentic announcement be made that it is the intention of Great Britain to raise part of her revenues in the future by duties on imports? We admit that that is a very difficult question to answer in view of the attitude which her rival nations have maintained in the past. They may accept it as an evidence of decadence and rejoice, or they may take it to be an act of hostility, and ask for means of retaliation. But as they have been for years striking at Britain in what they

deemed to be her vulnerable parts their further efforts are likely to be awaited with equanimity.

OUR MINERAL OUTPUT.

All things considered, the report of the Minister of Mines showing the growth of the mining industry in British Columbia is highly satisfactory. Great as the increase in the output has been for 1900, compared with the previous year, it is confidently expected, if nothing occurs to impede progress, that the increase will be still more marked with each succeeding year. British Columbians know that the era of expansion has just commenced here. Smelters have been completed and others are being projected which will add greatly to the production in localities which have hitherto been hampered for lack of such facilities or have had no facilities at all. An adjustment of all disputes between capital and labor has been made which promises to be lasting, and the one thing needed to secure the maximum of benefit to the country from the wealth which it contains is such action on the part of the federal and the provincial governments as will secure the development of our resources to the highest point within the boundaries of the province.

It will be noted that the most remarkable increase has been shown in the production of lead. Authorities claim that this great industry is at present practically at the mercy of the American smelters and refiners. This need not necessarily be so for any length of time. If by reason of the policy which it has decided to pursue the Dominion government cannot see its way to offer a bounty on pig lead, there is no reason why the provincial administration should not take such action as would have the same effect. Let it follow the example of the government of Ontario, which allows none of its products to be carried off which can be turned to better advantage for the country by the people at home. It is difficult to understand why lead ores cannot be refined up to the highest point with profit to private capital on the northern as well as on the southern side of the boundary line. Probably experts are able to explain the phenomenon. There is a market in Europe which would absorb our output with avidity even if lead in its various manufactured forms be excluded entirely from the United States. If it should be necessary for the government to give encouragement to the industry in some form, or if it decided to enter into the smelting and refining on its own account, there does not seem to be much doubt that the electors would approve of its course if it placed one of our chief sources of wealth beyond the power of influences which are said to be inimical to its progress.

THE WAIL OF THE VIRTUOUS.

The Skagway Alaskan learns on reliable authority that the morals of Dawson City are in a terrible state. The

Editor of the Daily Times in the days before the descent of the purifying fire were clean, according to the voracious informant of the publication of this saintly northern American city, in comparison with the capital of the gold country. Vice reigns there with no barriers to stem its withering course, as the officials of the government are partners in its iniquity and its profits. It is strange to think of the precipitancy with which Canadians of good repute enter upon a downward course when they pass within the pale of the gold regions. We have long suspected that there will be neither honesty nor morality in the north until the officials are Americans. Then the reign of law and order on a scale of which we have no conception in Canada will begin and righteousness and peace as they are understood in Skagway and all northern towns over which the stars and stripes float like a benediction will reign in Dawson City. In the meantime we advise our virtuous American cousins who are so shocked by the doings of the Canadian officials to steer clear of the maelstrom which is engulfing their unfortunate cousins as fast as they appear for duty in that wicked, wicked city of Dawson. Let them keep themselves as pure and unspotted from the world as their brothers are in Nome and Skagway and the Philippines, in fact, wherever their flag is flying to the breeze, whether in the sombre north or in the spice-laden equatorial regions, and their influence may in course of time have a salutary effect upon the erring Canadians. In the meantime we think it was discreet of the informant of the Alaskan to flee like Lot before the avenging fire of Heaven which is about due in Dawson City. If there remain in that place where evil holds such complete sway five other righteous Americans we would strongly advise them to follow the example of the informant of the Skagway editor. We have reliable information that the Mounted Police are on their tracks also.

After all the fuming and fussing and high-sounding threats of what would happen if the Hay-Pauncefote agreement were not ratified, behold it has passed away and been buried as quietly as if one of the most insignificant nations in the world instead of the mightiest republic the sun ever poured his rays upon had been one of the principal parties to it.

The output of gold from placer mines has decreased by 5 per cent, during the past year. We will wager a nugget that there will be a different tale to tell next year.

Hon. G. W. Ross: "I do not think we are half as intelligent as we ought to be. We are not a reading people. There is not a young man who does not waste the fortune of a Rockefeller, if time could be expressed in dollars, in idleness when he might be storing his mind with information from our libraries. There is no royal road to promotion in Canada. It is not by steady climbing and close application. I never saw a man come to the front in politics, in law, in medicine, who did not constantly nourish and fructify his mind by reading. Why is it that with good literature at our hand, we are so ill-informed as to the history of our own country? Why are we freer to-day than Great Britain or the United States? We do not know. We have not read our history. Can you be patriotic on air?"

A short time ago the correspondents of Conservative papers sent out from Ottawa the announcement that the government had reduced its contribution for the construction of the Pacific cable, and that because of this there was a possibility of the scheme coming to naught. When the facts came out it appeared that Canada had agreed to bear an additional share of the cost of the cable. It is expected that construction will be begun shortly, and that a repair ship will be kept permanently in these waters. British Columbia will derive many benefits from the great enterprise.

Conservative members at Ottawa are very docile these days. They take their overwhelming defeat more to heart than they care to show. Business is being rushed through at a tremendous rate, chiefly because the great talkers have been left at home with the exception of Sir Hildebert, and the loss of the leadership added to defeat in the country has subdued even his extraordinary buoyancy.

It might add to the dignity of the British House of Commons if it could devise some other way of recording its votes. It seems to be performing an unnecessary amount of labor to carry three hundred pained men out into a lobby when they do not want to go. Mr. O'Hara has a sincere or something closely approaching one compared with some of his contemporaries.

Talk about advertising the province. The table published in another column setting forth the progress we are making in the mining industry, is the very best advertisement British Columbia could have at the present time.

The Vancouver Province does not approve of the location of an assay office at Dawson City. According to our contemporary there is but one place in Canada for such an institution—at Vancouver, of course.

PANDORA AVENUE.

To the Editor: The report of the doings of the city council in yesterday's Times does not afford pleasant reading to the average citizen with regard to the further beautifying of the city. At a comparatively small cost to the city annually, \$300 for 10 years, the very unsightly, dirty, awkward-looking section of the city known as Pandora Avenue can be rearranged, beautified and made into a pleasant retreat. The improvement is suggested by one of our ablest and most successful citizens, Mr. J. H. Baker, who has been a resident of the city for many years. He is a man of high standing in the community, and his suggestions are always of great value. He has been a resident of the city for many years, and his suggestions are always of great value. He has been a resident of the city for many years, and his suggestions are always of great value.

TO COLONIZE SOUTH AFRICA.

Saturday Review.

Among the various precedents for reformation in the British population in South Africa there is one that ought not to be overlooked. The Canterbury settlement, by which the province of New Zealand was colonized, was one of the most successful efforts of British emigration. In this settlement a considerable element of the emigrants were couples of country families. Why should not special opportunities be offered to the younger sons of country gentlemen to settle in South Africa?

GREAT LITTLE MEN.

Army and Navy Gazette.

The instances are certainly numerous in which the most successful leaders in the field have been far below the averages both in height and weight. Why, the "Little Corporal" himself would never have become a soldier maybe if his fate had depended on one of these war-time standards, and it is questionable whether the nation would have been honoring "Little Bobs." It all seems so funny, this craze for bigness.

TIME WASTED IN DISPUTES.

Engineering.

Although last year was comparatively free from trade disputes, the aggregate duration of strikes and lock-outs was 3,785,000 working days. This total, though higher than the corresponding figures for the previous year, 1899 (2,516,416 working days), is considerably less than the average for the seven years, 1893-9, which was 11,105,700 working days.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. F. Morris, a well known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It is recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children, as it contains no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents.

DEVOTED.

Helen-Poor, dear George must be devoting himself to business strictly.

Flourace-What makes you think so, dear?

Helen-Why, he only writes to me twice a day now.

The bones of an average male skeleton weigh 200 lbs. Those of a female are probably 60 lbs. lighter.

BE SURE YOU GET THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD.-Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting up one that is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

LONG CREDIT

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Everything of the best, and the best of everything.

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A SONG FOR MARCH.

Frank Farrington, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March.

Sing ho! sing ho, for the aleet and snow! For the stormy March and the winds that blow

From north and south, now high, now low, Or chill or warm!

Oh, March is the month of months for me, Its south winds set old Winter free, And tell of the springtime soon to be, With all its charm.

Sing ho, for March on the sea's bleak shore, Where the bracing breezes, evermore, Blow up from the ocean bearing before, The salty spray!

Sing ho, for March among the hills! Melting snows filling the ice-mounded rills, Streams rushing madly past meadows and mills

Day after day.

Sing ho, for the roughest month of all, When shrill o'er the tempest sounds the call

Of the crew from woodland tree-top tall, Telling of spring!

And ho, for the waning winter days, When the lingering north winds cold delays April's coming, and chills the sun's red rays!

Oh, March is king!

DISCRIMINATION NEEDED.

Montreal Star.

A petition has been presented to parliament asking for an amendment to the Criminal Code, providing more severe punishment for straining poultry "under the value of twenty dollars." That ought to go through like smoke. To steal anything of less value than twenty dollars is vulgar and reprehensible to a fault. A man who would steal a chicken would rob an honorable member of his mileage. The Code should discriminate something after this style:

To steal up to \$20—"felony."

From \$20 to \$1,000—"misdemeanor."

From \$1,000 to \$100,000—"misappropriation."

From \$100,000 to \$500,000—"financing."

Upwards of \$500,000—"politics."

A GOOD MAN ON THE PRESS.

Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Despite the defects of the American press, it holds up a mirror of the whole world's affairs. The mirror may not be the right kind, but its tendency is to lead the people to self-consciousness. If you do not like the view, and crime, change the light. If you look into a mirror and see a dirty face, do you wash the face or the mirror? I do not want a press which shows up the virtues of humanity and not the faults, but let us have more truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

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Mr. Curtis

Returns

Prophecies Era of Great Development for the Province of British Columbia.

Vancouver Island Will Be Seat of Great Iron and Steel Industry

Smith Curtis, first lieutenant of the opposition forces, returned last evening from his trip East, and to-day picked up the work of the legislature, being early at his desk. Naturally his first step was to confer with J. C. Brown and other members of the opposition, in reference to the policy of the opposition.

Mr. Martin arrived at noon, and hereafter, in consequence, the opposition will probably be more in evidence than has hitherto been the case.

Mr. Curtis's trip East was on private business, which necessitated visits to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. Two visits were paid to New York, these being in connection with the indemnity which has proved such a handicap to the alert member for Rossland in the past. His friends throughout the province will be delighted to hear that the jurist specialist consulted by Mr. Curtis was able to benefit him considerably and holds out hopes of even greater benefit, under a systematic course of treatment.

As soon as the House rises, Mr. Curtis will return to New York, and undergo a course of treatment extending probably over two months.

In spite of the temporary depression in mining stocks, he found great interest manifested by capitalists in British Columbia as a field for investment. In fact this interest was more pronounced than he has ever seen before, and he prophesied a great deal of money for British Columbia in the near future. This will not come alone from Canada, but a very great proportion of it will be from the United States.

There is, he says, a growing interest in Vancouver Island, an interest which has been greatly increased by the speech delivered by Mr. Moxon, of the Cape Breton Steel Works, in Toronto, in which he said that there were three points in Canada, of which British Columbia was one, where steel and iron could be produced more cheaply than in Pittsburgh; the present home of the industry. The wealth of raw material on this island, and its adaptability for transportation, designate it as the seat of a great industry, and Mr. Curtis thinks that the advent of that development is almost at our doors.

The great and growing markets of China, Japan, New Zealand, South America, and all the countries lapped by the Pacific and Indian oceans would form ready and immediate points for the disposal of the finished product.

"Nor did I think the higher rate of wages prevailing in the West would be any drawback to the growth of great iron and steel works. It had already been pointed out by Mr. Clergue, of Sault Ste Marie that for the better class of workmen and artisans required in this business a very high wage was given, quite as high, in many instances, as that obtaining here.

To the work of attracting the attention of capitalists to this province, the member for Rossland thinks the government should bend its energies. Already the Ontario government, through the development by Clergue of the resources of New Ontario, has become aware of the great fruits which may flow from interesting live men, and exploring parties are scouring the hitherto unknown portions of the province for the purpose of ascertaining its wealth, and the government publishes the data as it is recorded. A similar course in the case of British Columbia would, in his opinion, be attended by the very best results.

In regard to the policy of the opposition for the session, he had little to say for publication. It was quite evident, however, from his remarks that that body, while a small one, is by no means moribund, and that when certain features of the government's policy come up for consideration they will have something to say on the matter.

At the same time, he recognizes the inadvisability of factions opposition, it being his opinion that this year will be one of the greatest importance to the province, and that upon the action taken by the legislature in regard to a number of matters the future of the province will be greatly affected.

PUBLIC OPINION is strong in favor of Pain-Killer. For over sixty years the foremost household remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

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WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

How It Is Made or Marred.

There is nothing more subtle than woman's beauty. It eludes all attempts to analyze it. A woman may have the measurements and lines of the Medician Venus and yet lack beauty. Or she may defy artistic standards and be known everywhere as a beautiful woman. There is, however, one kind of beauty which is recognized by all and which is every woman's dower, a beauty to which the French have given the name of "The Beauty of Youth." Many a time we turn to watch some young girl, impressed by her beauty. But if we analyze the beauty we find it is made up of smooth skin, clear complexion, bright eyes, ruddy lips and rounded contours. That beauty ought to last always. But



how soon we see it fade. The young wife looks at her yellow skin, sunken cheeks and hollow eyes and marvels at her own falling off. And the "younger" girls still retaining the beauty of youth wonder "what her husband could have seen attractive in her," not knowing that it will be their turn to fade very soon.

How to Keep Beauty.

In order to preserve this beauty of youth, to retain the charm of sweetness and freshness which belongs to maidenhood, the prerequisite is to understand that the chief foe of woman's beauty is womanly ill-health. Young women are often very careless of themselves. The temptation of the dance, or of the sleigh-ride overrules their prudence, and the result is suppression and perhaps irregularity. This is only the beginning of worse evils, and yet this alone is sufficient to steal the freshness from the face. The womanly health should be protected with the utmost care and the first symptom of derangement or disease should be met by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"I will always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanner, Green Co., W. Va. "For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines, I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines; I now weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before. My friends all

say they can hardly believe that I am the same person; after being sick so long I have changed to be robust and rosy checked. I have taken fifteen bottles of 'Prescription,' fifteen of the 'Discovery' and fifteen of the 'Pellets.' I know that if it had not been for your medicines I would not have been living today." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a woman's medicine. It is not offered as a cure-all but it is confidently recommended as a sure and safe remedy for all those diseases of women which are curable by the use of medicine. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which destroy the strength and beauty of women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is the best preparative for motherhood, giving great strength and elasticity to the organs of maternity, and making the babe's advent practically painless.

"Getting Young Again." It is one of the triumphs of "Favorite Prescription" that its results are so palpably and visibly real. The cure of womanly diseases by this medicine is proved by the gain in flesh and weight, by the restoration of youthful freshness, by the renewed strength and ambition, and by all the outward and visible signs of robust health.

"I enjoy good health," thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and "Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. J. J. Schneyer, of Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. "I have taken six bottles of each and I was able to do my work as usual. I was taken sick in February and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, and when I got up I found I had 'displacement.' Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs, could not stand any length of time. I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to an examination, and then it would be too late. If any one had told me our medicines would do me so much good I would have said, 'Oh no, not that much good.' I can say truly I was surprised at the benefit I received. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why, what is the matter with you, you are getting so young again?'"

I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicine, and that if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too. There is one clause in Mrs. Schneyer's letter, which voices the sentiments of thousands of sensitive women. "I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to an examination, and then it would be too late to do any good."

Many a woman in just such a case, realizing the danger she runs yet neglects medical treatment because she shrinks from the indecent questionings, the offensive examinations and the obnoxious local treatments which the home physician often thinks necessary.

A Way Out of this difficulty is opened for women by Dr. Pierce's invitation to consult him by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly confidential, and the written confidences of women are guarded by the same professional privacy observed by Dr. Pierce in personal consultations with women at the Institute of Medical and Surgical Science, Buffalo, N. Y. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Family Friend. A. L. Amend, of Newfield, El Paso Co., Colo., says: "We have studied the Medical Adviser thoroughly, and when anything is the matter with any of our large family the first thing we do is to see what the book says."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1,008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper-covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Provincial News.

COURTNEY.

Willie, the nine-year-old son of John Urquhart, Courtney, died suddenly on Monday about four o'clock. He was playing with some boys on his way from school, and picked up a stone to throw, when he fell down, turned back in the face and died. Coroner Adams visited Courtney but did not think it was necessary to hold an inquest. The cause of death is given as heart failure.

GRAND FORKS.

Early last Saturday morning a robber smashed the plate window in Mayor M. D. White's jewellery store, on Bridge street, snatched two cases of rings set with diamonds and other stones, valued at \$1,000, and made good his escape. The robber was evidently cognizant of the movements of the people in the store. Friday night was the first time for months the place had been left alone. Frank White, brother of the proprietor, usually sleeping in the rear. The crash of the breaking glass was carrying out within the block, but so quickly was the work done that the burglar got clear away.

ROSSLAND.

The friends of Corporal Hart McHarg, of the South Africa contingent, are presenting him with a gold watch, chain and locket, worth \$300. At the meeting here of the members of the Kootenay Presbytery, the Rev. W. G. Fortney presented the report on Church Life and Work, under the heads of the Home, the Congregation, the Sabbath and Temperance. The report was orally adopted, except that the Rev. J. Miller, of Phoenix, wished to go into this particular matter more deeply, pressing it home so that the members of the Presbytery might, on returning to their congregations, be able to act, knowing that they were carrying out the feelings of the Presbytery and not acting as single units, but as parts of a solid whole whose joint endeavors might expect to have some effect on the de-

struction of the Sabbath now too common in the Kootenays. This gave rise to an animated discussion by several speakers, including Rev. J. Anderson, of Greenwood; Rev. A. Dunn, of Trail; Rev. Dr. Wright, of Nelson, and others. All were unanimous in condemning the habit of work on the Sabbath, deplored the presence of football and baseball games upon these days, and were severe in their criticisms on the mining corporations.

VANCOUVER. Mrs. C. Chapman, wife of a prominent merchant, died yesterday. Daisy Arnold attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night by drinking carbolic acid. The attempt was discovered by other inmates of the house in time for measures to be taken to save the girl's life, but the effects of the dose had caused severe injuries to her mouth, throat and stomach, and she is now an inmate of the city hospital. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the rash act.

Ald. Fraser gave notice that at the next meeting of the city council he would introduce the following motion: "Whereas it appears that the city council passed a resolution of the 24th of August, 1896, asking that a charter be granted to the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company, and a charter having been granted to the same and being now informed that the said company are in a position financially to commence at once the construction of the said railway; resolved that we respectfully ask the legislature of this province to restore the subsidy that was granted for the construction of said railway, and at the same time ask the government to retain such control over the freight and passenger rates as will fully protect the people of this province in such rates."

After long years of trial, Col. Maitz has at length interested capital in his abandoned railway, and at the same time ask the government to retain such control over the freight and passenger rates as will fully protect the people of this province in such rates. After long years of trial, Col. Maitz has at length interested capital in his abandoned railway, and at the same time ask the government to retain such control over the freight and passenger rates as will fully protect the people of this province in such rates.

ing of the wheel is too complicated to explain in brief. In effect, however, it works on the principle of a sailboat, the wheel has twelve paddles, and is so suspended in the water, that the current adjusts it so that the force of the stream affects but two of the paddles in one direction, while ten of them are affected in the other direction, thus driving the wheel around at a rapid rate. The machinery will also introduce a new mill, invented also by Col.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BEACON HILL PARK.

To the Editor:—It is much to be regretted that one of the best portions of the delightful and beautiful roadways which skirts the waterfront is now being marred and completely sacrificed for the erection of a mill. One can only visit the environs of Beacon Hill on an attractive day to comprehend the disappointment of many who seek relaxation there and desire to take in the wonderful panoramic view—its varied tints and deepening shadows which greatly help to make Victoria the mecca of the tourist and the fairest city of the West. Instead of permitting this charming and scenic expanse to be shut out from public view, as it will be in a few days by an unsightly and hideous building—giving it the appearance of a prison enclosure—it should have been reserved for the people of the city and the province, and the view of the harbor and the mountains should be preserved.

shade trees to supplement, if possible, the unique gifts of nature to us there. As a lover of peace, I argue that the necessity of proper river banks, but surely some better location for such a purpose might have been selected. The prevailing high winds make the spot unsuitable for efficient fire practice as compared with one more sheltered on the north side of the town, a mile or two distant, and it is difficult to understand how Mayor Hayward and the council would for a moment assent, without vigorous protest, to such an act of spoliation and vandalism as in effect is now being perpetrated. I am not aware of the legal method by which a public roadway that has been used as such, and laid out for the general use of citizens for all time, can be thus taken for another object except in some grave military exigency by expropriation. Even this would require some formality by which the people would become aware of what is being done. It would appear that the Dominion government had an opportunity presented to them of buying from the Douglas estate the small acreage of Clover Point at a cheap rate, and to help the matter along, the city authorities have allowed the whole of the desirable frontage in this vicinity to be absorbed without apparent protest or further cost to the militia department. If the mayor and council have won approval for some of their acts, certainly their treatment of the public property is particularly bad. This is a disgraceful and creditable. It is a pity that some comprehensive plan of treating the pleasure grounds as a whole has not been made by a competent landscape artist which could be followed by successive councils and ultimately perfected.

The present council board seems to be successful in putting down a black payment, but if any of them ever had a desire to cultivate the aesthetics of land and water-scapes, surely "the school-master was abroad."

CITIZEN.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor:—The most curious freak in the educational growth of this province is the Vancouver Normal school. This institution, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, has come in such a questionable shape, that every observant person is tempted to demand a reason for its existence. From its beginning there was something suspicious about it. When it was about to be opened, those for whom it was designed, graduates of High schools and others holding certificates of scholarship, declined the invitation to enter, and so, in order to give it a start, pupils were brought from all parts of the province and placed in it, on the flimsiest kind of an examination. As the majority of these students are veritable young girls with very little learning or culture, even when they do get a smattering of geography, literature and Garlick's Psychology, what kind of teachers will they be?

Another strange thing about this abnormal school is the way in which it is conducted. We are not going to deny that geography, literature and drawing are branches of useful knowledge, but can any sensible person inform us why these subjects, which are taught in our High schools, and which are not branches requiring special ability to teach, are now taking up the time of two instructors in this so-called normal school? Why was Inspector Burns asked to leave the important work of inspecting the schools of British Columbia all to one man, and go to Vancouver to give lessons in geography and literature? Indeed, we think it is not impertinent to ask why the superintendent of education himself has left his work to subordinates, while he plays the role of school-master in the Terminal City? If he is answered that a man of his surpassing ability can satisfactorily fill the office of superintendent of education and the principalship of the Normal school at the same time, why then is the difficulty of his doing so been put forth as a reason for not holding the Teachers' Institute, at the very time when it is most important for teachers to meet and discuss educational matters and devise, if possible, some means of making the new course of study workable?

The fact is, instead of three teachers, this Normal school should have started with one, and his business should be restricted to the training of properly educated persons how to teach. The growth of this institution should not be forced. Only graduates of High schools, persons of approved scholarship, and those who have passed at the regular teachers' examination in July, should be admitted. Let the High schools teach geography, drawing, literature and all other requisite subjects, except the art and science of education; and in the course of time, when the government shall have a superabundance of money and the state of education requires it, let a \$50,000 building be erected, and a full staff of teachers be employed, such as they have in the populous centres of Eastern Canada.

Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

Because of its ABSOLUTE PURITY Dyspeptics drink it fearlessly. It tones and strengthens the stomach.

Imported,
Roasted and
Picked by

CHASE & SANBORN,
MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

At present, however, there is no need of a large expenditure. This ill-advised attempt to give an abnormal growth to this institution, by having three men now doing work that can easily be done by one, should receive no encouragement from our legislators. It is simply a scheme of a few over-ambitious people in Vancouver to centralize the chief educational institutions in that city; and it looks very much as if Superintendent Maitz was forgetting the duties he owes to the whole people of the province and working imprudently to accomplish the same end.

A. W. L.

LONGSHOREMEN'S WAGES.

To the Editor:—If you will kindly publish the following, you will greatly oblige the undersigned. The following scale of wages has been inaugurated by this union since its formation:

First—All American steamers plying between American and Canadian ports, all tramp steamers and all other ships, 40 cents per hour for day, and 20 cents per hour for night work, Sundays and holidays.

Second—All other regular liners and C. P. R. Co.'s steamers shall be 30 cents per hour for day, and 40 cents per hour for night work, Sundays and holidays. There has been an omission of a part of the above scale by not mentioning the "Pioneer" boats. The agents of the company, taking advantage of the same when the Walla Walla arrived at noon Tuesday, 28 men were put to work without being informed the wages were reduced to 30 cents and 40 cents. Therefore I am instructed to have the above inserted in the local papers to avoid mistakes in the future.

All employees of longshore labor will note the above scale. Should they agree to the same, they can telephone to N. 104 for men to perform any labor that may be required.

(Signed) W. J. KELLY,
Secretary Longshoremen's Union.

LOSS OF APPOINTMENT AND GENERAL DEBILITY are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See this Seal Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

Washed Nuts, \$5.00 Sack and Lump, \$6.50 Delivered.

KINGMAN & CO., 44 Fort Street. Telephone 667.

We Repair Jewelry

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

W. B. Shakespeare, 74 YATES STREET.

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

E. & N. Railway.

Time Table No 40

Effective December 19, 1901.

NORTH BOUND

Trains leave Victoria for Wellington and intermediate stations at 9:00 a. m. daily, Saturday and Sunday, 9:00 a. m. and 3:10 p. m.

Excursion tickets on sale to and from all points. Good Saturday and Sunday.

Through Tickets on Sale to Alberni

Stage leaves Nanaimo every Tuesday and Friday. Returning, leaves Alberni every Monday and Thursday.

Mount Sicker Stage from Westholm

Stage leaves Westholm daily except Sunday. For rates and all information apply at Company's Office.

GEO. L. OGDEN, Traffic Manager.

"The Milwaukee"

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway, is the "Milwaukee." Trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. The only direct train in the world. Underneath the main line, running on a separate track, electric lights, steam heat, of a variety equalled by no other line. See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, address, G. J. EDDY, General Agent, Seattle, Wash.

Reduced Rates

FOR ALASKA

LEAVE SEATTLE 9 P. M.

Seattle City, March 21, 23, April 10, 25.

Alaska, March 21, 23, April 10, 25.

State of California, April 20, May 5.

City of Vancouver, May 10.

The steamer Cottage City (only) will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a. m., March 12, 27, April 10, 25, May 10.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing days and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. BERTHE & CO., Agents, 611 West 1st St., Victoria, B. C.

TICKETS ON SALE AT THE FIRST AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH.

G. W. MILLER, Asst. General Agent, Seattle, Wash.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

FOR SALE--CHEAP.

AN ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE

In perfect working order, with 500 feet of piping. Apply to

M. R. SMITH & CO., LD., FORT ST.

Removal Notice

The Inverloch Nursery have removed their Flower Store from 29 Government Street to 41 Port Street (Thos. R. Fisher's Japanese store).

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE, Inverloch Nursery

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LD.

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Earlier in the season and quicker than any other way. Daily (except Sunday) winter train service between SKAGWAY AND WHITEHORSE.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME CARD.

Yukon Points. J. FRANCOIS LEE, Traffic Manager.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government Street, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED), WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 55—Taking Effect November 15th, 1900.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladang, Lulu and Ladang—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month at 2 p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday, via Vancouver, for Wrangell and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamers leave Victoria for Alberni and Skagway, on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Qualicum and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. R. HAYTER, General Passenger Agent.

Atlantic Steamship Sailings.

Dominion-Dominion Line. Fr. Portland. Mar. 23.

Canadian-Panama Line. Fr. Panama. Mar. 27.

Numidian-Alban Line. Fr. Alban. Mar. 13.

Corinthian-Dallas Line. Fr. Dallas. Mar. 10.

Lake Champlain-Beaver Line. Fr. St. John. Mar. 27.

Megantic-Hawker Line. Fr. St. John. Mar. 27.

Commonwealth-Dominion Line. Fr. Boston. Mar. 13.

New England-Dominion Line. Fr. Boston. Mar. 27.

Victoria-Canada Line. Fr. Victoria. Mar. 16.

Saxonia-Canada Line. Fr. Victoria. Mar. 30.

FROM NEW YORK.

Umbria-Canada Line. Fr. New York. Mar. 10.

Campania-Guard Line. Fr. New York. Mar. 23.

Sardinian-Alban Line. Fr. Alban. Mar. 23.

Germania-Alban Line. Fr. Alban. Mar. 13.

Majestic-White Star Line. Fr. New York. Mar. 13.

St. Louis-American Line. Fr. New York. Mar. 13.

Westernland-Red Star Line. Fr. New York. Mar. 13.

Astoria-Aberdeen Line. Fr. New York. Mar. 13.

Barbarossa-N. G. Lloyd Line. Fr. New York. Mar. 13.

Passengers ticketed through to all European ports and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to B. W. GREER, Agent, Victoria.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Gen. Asst. Agent, Winnipeg.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For San Francisco.

The Company's steamship State of California, leaving Victoria for San Francisco, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave VICTORIA, 8 p. m., March 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, April 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4. Steamers leave every 5th day thereafter.

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Alaska, March 21, 23, April 10, 25.

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R. P. BERTHE & CO., Agents, 611 West 1st St., Victoria, B. C.

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R. P. BERTHE & CO., Agents, 611 West 1st St., Victoria, B. C.

Study of Kitchener

Characteristics of the General Who Is Now in Command in South Africa.

What He Has Carried Out—Interesting Sketch of His Career.

With the return of Lord Roberts to England Gen. Kitchener is left in sole command in South Africa. The wide spread area of the operations in the land, the nature of the country and the character of the enemy, the great distances which lie between the battles and the base, are some of the chief reasons which, in order to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, demand that a big man should stand at the head of the British army.

The work of transporting the vast quantities of food and ammunition, fresh horses, fresh men and guns over the 6,000 miles of sea from England to the Cape, and then, some by sea, again to Durban, then by rail over the Karoo desert to Bloemfontein, has now become so thoroughly systematized as to necessitate only a close supervision to insure that affairs will run on time. After Bloemfontein, however, the case is different. In the earlier days of Lord Roberts's command the British army moved continually in the same direction—toward the north. To keep that army supplied with

Food and Ammunition was a difficult problem, yet less difficult than the one confronting Gen. Kitchener now. Since the war in the Free State has developed into a chase after 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men under Christian Dewet, the British columns are no longer marching along the railway, nor in the same direction. The troops are moving in every direction, north and east, south and west, now converging toward each other, now separating, now changing the course of their line of march, now doubling back, flank marching, countermarching and retreating, and through all these manoeuvres, operated in an open country, both the horses and the men must be fed.

In the Transvaal there is another set of columns operating from Pretoria toward Gen. Buller, and then there are the troops who guard the long lines of communication, and single divisions marching on special missions. Also, the carrying on of the actual fighting of this guerrilla warfare, demands great energy of brain. The British troops are not especially adapted to entrain a light-footed enemy. They lack that knowledge of the plains which comes only from a long training in a cattle country. By reason of their organization and a certain unwillingness on the part of the officers, to assume extra responsibility, they become too dependent upon orders from headquarters, which might well be several miles distant from the scene. In addition to this, the cavalry carry too much weight on their saddles to be really efficient. The country of the veldt is wide and open, reach after reach of rolling, plains, dotted here and there with single or short ranges of kopjes. The atmosphere is singularly clear. Distances are never the same as they appear to be. The eye and the mind must be trained to see the ground against this deception will often

Confuse a Scout in his work, or entice him too far from his lines. If you stand on the crest of one of the low rises you can look away over the flat country for miles. Let us assume you see a man riding toward you. He is in plain view. Then suddenly he disappears. Apparently he has sunk into the ground. At the end of twenty minutes he rises from out the ground much nearer you. Of course, somewhere ahead there is a wide dip in the veldt, but the roll of the land is so long drawn out, and all the rises are so much alike, that the grass of the first wave going down hides perfectly with the grass of the second going up; and although you think you see every root of the ground in the landscape, there before you is that dip of perhaps a mile across, which is hidden. The dip is deep enough to conceal the horseman, and the rider is not seen through it and you never see them. Gen. Dewet and his followers know these tricks of the country, and they put them to good use in the campaigns against the British.

Besides the handling of all the columns and the fighting and the feeding, there are all the other kinds of work connected with the pacifying of the people—a people imbued with a deep-rooted hatred of the British. Affairs must be conducted with a first aim of bringing the struggle to a successful termination, and a second aim of paving the way to an easy reconciliation with the people. It is a great task to govern such a war. But Gen. Kitchener is a big man.

In the course of only nineteen years, General Kitchener rose from the rank of subaltern in the Royal Engineers to Sirdar of the Egyptian army, and as an English newspaper has stated, "every step was well earned." Besides being the facts of an interesting life nothing better than this stands to illustrate the nature of the man.

General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener comes of an Irish family. He was born on Midsummer Day, 1850. Entering at Woolwich he obtained a commission of Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in January, 1871, and attained by seniority the rank of captain in the usual twelve years, in which he took a prominent part in Syrian explorations. In 1884 he went to Egypt. During his Syrian explorations he lost much military experience, but gained invaluable knowledge of eastern character and dialect, which, naturally proved of great use to him when he was appointed by Sir Evelyn Wood second in command of an Egyptian battalion. Subsequently he was transferred with a similar rank to the cavalry, of which Col. Taylor, of the Nineteenth Hussars, was commander. Ten years later Capt. Kitchener became an assistant adjutant-general of the Egyptian army, and was attached to Lord Wolseley's intelligence department.

On Sir Herbert Stewart's march across Bayda desert to Gadiel Wells, Capt. Kitchener rode mostly with the Hussar scouts and gained a great reputation for dash.

By giving chase alone to some fugitive Dervishes, whom he overtook and summoned to surrender before the Hussars could catch up with him. He also did good work in the battles of Abu Klea and Gabut.

At the close of that campaign he joined the staff of Sir Francis Grenfell, who had succeeded Sir Evelyn Wood as sirdar, and was appointed governor-general of the Red Sea littoral.

In 1887 and 1888 he commanded at Suakin. He attacked Osman Digna at Haudub. Most of the Emir's men were away raiding. He did not overthrow Digna, as he hoped, but for the time being paralyzed his power. He released a few prisoners, then retired, himself wounded in the face. In 1888 he was in eastern Sudan conducting cavalry reconnaissance, and after Grenfell's victory over Digna at Gemalish the command of the troops was handed over to Kitchener. At the battle of Toshi in 1889 he again distinguished himself by leading a charge that broke the Dervish ranks. He was wounded, but this he made C. B. After the capture of Dongola, Kitchener became, with a K. C. C. B., major-general on the British list, "specially promoted for services in the field." In 1890 Sir Francis Grenfell, having retired from the office of sirdar, Kitchener was appointed to fill his place. Then he began to

Reconquer the Sudan.

but the story of his railway and march to Khartoum has already been told before.

During the time when the British army marched northward through the Free State to Pretoria, General Kitchener accompanied his chief. He was mounted on a tall, big-boned white horse, the way an Englishman rides, seated well back in the saddle, bending slightly forward, with a shorter stirrup than is used by an American; and he rode extremely well. Although no signs of hand or spur gave token, you could see at once that the horse was under the absolute command of the man. His uniform of khaki, with the officer's straps, was essentially simple and neatly kept. He wore his helmet jammed low down over his forehead. From underneath the brim of the helmet two cold steel eyes looked out ahead over the vast stretch of empty sun-burnt veldt. The eyes looked straight in front.

General Kitchener seemed to have few friends—there seemed to be few people in the world with whom he cared to talk. In the memorable, conquering month when Lord Roberts marched north to the capital of the Transvaal, General Kitchener seldom spoke to anyone. Day after day, always forward over the miles on miles of barren country, he rode most of the time a little in the rear of his chief, as it was demanded by the rule. As a rule, he looked neither to the right nor to the left. He always looked in front.

On one occasion, on approaching a drift which leads across the Vet river, Kitchener branched off from the line of advance to investigate a looted water tank on a tributary to the Vet. As he rode away from the column of troops over short plain to the water tank, he was personally ordered followed behind. In the picture of these two—the general and the orderly riding alone across the dead grass in the

Unexpected Relationship which the general bore to the orderly, the predominant characteristics of Kitchener were told. He was hard, stern, regarding all men in the light of the amount of work they could do, incapable of forming either ties of personal affection or personal prejudices, strong, calculating, ambitious of success, a man of great brain power, in whom all feeling, if any existed to a threatening extent, were made subservient to the will. So at least it seemed when he rode away from the marching troops that morning.

The white horse moved steadily ahead. It appeared as if he dared not swerve an inch from the proper direction, and the general sat in the saddle as if this was only as it should be. If any other behavior would be extraordinary and deserving of severe punishment. He accepted it all as a matter of course.

The orderly behind was regarded in the same light as the horse. Many army officers through long years of service are accustomed to have a trooper accompany them; and naturally they never pay any attention to the trooper. But no man other than Kitchener could ride the way he did on his visits to the tributary to the Vet. If for no other reason, by the

Personal Power of the General alone, the orderly was forced to follow wherever the general chose to lead. The orderly knew this, and Kitchener took it all for granted. He never looked anywhere but straight before him, toward the water tank.

At another time, when Johannesburg had been captured, and the army was on the last days of the march, the troops came to one of the usual crossings of a spruit with the pools of fairly clear water on either side of the road. Three or four troopers, a couple of young cavalry officers and one of the tankers were watching their horses in the pool. The horses' heads were all in line, for there was an unwritten law in such cases, which said that it was wrong to ride your horse into the pool beyond the line between the clean and muddy water. This law was made that there might be clear water also for those who came after.

When Kitchener arrived at the place he rode fast down the bank, splashed into the very centre of the pool, and drank his horse. When the animal had

finished, he splashed out of the other side and continued on his way, leaving behind him the water stirred thick with mud.

Apparently, he had never heard of the unwritten law, otherwise, he would have respected it. The action was characteristic of the man. He wanted water for his horse. He came to a place where there was a pool. He rode in, drank his horse, and rode away.

He Had a Definite Aim in view, he accomplished it, and passed on to something else.

Although this incident tells only of the manner in which he watered his horse, it may be taken as a fair example of his method of undertaking and achieving almost every task that he has fallen to him to accomplish throughout the length of his entire life. The fulfillment of the special work in hand is the only objective. For the time being nothing else is of the slightest importance to him than that which bears directly on the immediate issue. Each piece of work is done thoroughly; must never demand to be done again—then put aside entirely, and the man is ready to begin a fresh undertaking. An untiring worker himself, he insists upon great energy in all men connected with him. Silent, unresponsive, indifferent to criticism and seeking no companionship, sure in the knowledge that the work he has put behind him will hold strong; certain in his power to win the fights that are waiting ahead, General Kitchener alone and steadily toward his end, of his mission. The cold brain considers nothing but the object to be gained. The cold eye looks straight in front.

Per steamer Schom from the Sound—F. Jackson, B. C. Market Co. Colonel P. P. Co. Geo. Powell & Co. Columbia M. M. Co. Alben Iron Works.

Per steamer Rosalia from the Sound—F. R. Stewart & Co. S. J. Pitts & Co. Vale & Brooks, Watson & Hall, A. Von Hager, G. Proctor, Thos. McNeely, S. Lester & Co. Yih Pook Yuen, Barnham & Co. A. B. Cohn, E. G. Prior & Co. Harney Craig.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Alben Iron Works, A. Schuster, A. Stewart, B. C. Cycle & Co. Chas. Brass, Colonial P. & P. Co. C. Murist, D. H. Ross & Co. E. G. Prior & Co. E. B. Marvin, F. Elsworth, F. R. Stewart, Fred Carney Jr., F. C. Davidge, Giant Powder Co., Geo. Everett, G. E. Munro & Co. H. B. Co. By Young, Hinton Elec. Co. H. Glover, Holbrook M. & S. Co. J. Barnsley & Co. J. Gold, J. H. Todd & Son, J. Maxwell, Kun Lung & Co. M. R. Smith & Co. Marine Iron Works, P. McQuade & Son, R. Maynard, R. P. Hittell & Co. R. Baker & Son, Sing Yuen & Co. S. Lester & Co. S. J. Pitts & Co. S. Kioschberg, Thorp & Co. H. Held Co. Thos. Shobolt, Vie Mech Depot, Vie Phoenix B. Co. Wah Lung, W. Worster Bros, Wells, Fargo & Co. Yee Ching Lung, R. R. Johnson, Faust & Christian, G. Pallard, G. Cleland, Lang Ken, L. H. Hill, Union Dred Co. W. S. McGowan, Gam Lee Yuen, S. Foster & Co.

Per steamer Schom from the Sound—R. C. Louny, E. V. Bodwell, Miss Hall, E. P. Ratter, J. H. Russell, C. H. Medlicott, C. P. Todd, Mrs. Todd, J. T. Smith, J. Gaffney, H. Handberg, G. Whitacre, Miss Edwards, Miss Kincaid, E. R. Smith, Wm. Munroe, T. M. Crab, S. Cunningham, J. J. Brown, P. Turner, F. B. Freeman, R. Griffiths, Thos. McLaren, J. M. Ruffner, R. D. Featherstone, Miss Alabon, Miss Clark, Miss Strong, Miss McGregor, Miss Levy, E. W. Clarkson, Miss Beckwith, J. A. Jones, Miss Jones, C. M. Hill, J. Coughlan, D. Carmody, W. S. Parnes, G. W. Everett, J. Garro, G. R. Hill, C. R. Quay, F. T. Cramer, O. H. Scott, D. Elneffer, C. F. Scharschmidt, N. S. Clark, M. Baker, Mrs. Allen, J. W. Hill.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—L. N. Butcher, A. H. Jones, Mrs. Jones, S. A. Johnson, Miss L. H. Miles, T. D. P. Teller, S. E. Snyder, Mrs. Snyder, J. P. Long, H. Glover, J. D. Brown, F. S. Rommager, R. J. McCann, A. J. Walsh, F. O. Errington. Per steamer Tees from the North-C. Freeman, G. W. Brewster, F. T. Child.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Schom from the Sound—F. Jackson, B. C. Market Co. Colonel P. P. Co. Geo. Powell & Co. Columbia M. M. Co. Alben Iron Works.

Per steamer Rosalia from the Sound—F. R. Stewart & Co. S. J. Pitts & Co. Vale & Brooks, Watson & Hall, A. Von Hager, G. Proctor, Thos. McNeely, S. Lester & Co. Yih Pook Yuen, Barnham & Co. A. B. Cohn, E. G. Prior & Co. Harney Craig.

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TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., March, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

	High Water.	Low Water.
	P. M. H. T. P. M. H. T.	P. M. H. T. P. M. H. T.
1 P. M.	2.51 7.8 10.30 8.1	6.00 7.2 18.35 2.2
2 P. M.	3.11 7.7 11.47 7.9	6.28 6.8 19.15 2.5
3 P. M.	3.16 7.5 12.52 7.7	7.47 6.3 19.54 2.9
4 P. M.	3.10 7.4 13.54 7.4	8.30 5.8 20.32 3.3
5 P. M.	3.15 7.4 14.53 7.2	9.11 5.3 21.09 3.8
6 P. M.	3.20 7.3 15.49 7.0	9.51 4.8 21.45 4.2
7 P. M.	3.40 7.3 16.44 6.8 10.32 4.4	22.15 4.7
8 P. M.	4.10 8.0 17.41 6.5 11.15 4.2 22.47 5.3	
9 P. M.	4.33 8.1 18.39 6.2 12.00 4.0 23.00 5.8	
10 P. M.	4.53 8.1 19.37 5.9 12.53 3.8 23.50 6.3	
11 P. M.	5.11 8.0 20.35 5.6 13.44 3.6 24.30 6.8	
12 P. M.	5.30 8.0 21.33 5.3 14.34 3.4 25.00 7.3	
1 P. M.	5.48 8.0 22.31 5.0 15.23 3.1 25.30 7.8	
2 P. M.	5.65 8.0 23.29 4.7 16.12 2.8 26.00 8.3	
3 P. M.	5.82 8.0 24.27 4.4 17.01 2.5 26.30 8.8	
4 P. M.	5.99 8.0 25.25 4.1 17.50 2.2 26.60 9.3	
5 P. M.	6.16 8.0 26.23 3.8 18.39 1.9 26.90 9.8	
6 P. M.	6.33 8.0 27.21 3.5 19.28 1.6 27.20 10.3	
7 P. M.	6.50 8.0 28.19 3.2 20.17 1.3 27.50 10.8	
8 P. M.	6.67 8.0 29.17 2.9 21.06 1.0 27.80 11.3	
9 P. M.	6.84 8.0 30.15 2.6 21.95 0.7 28.10 11.8	
10 P. M.	7.01 8.0 31.13 2.3 22.84 0.4 28.40 12.3	
11 P. M.	7.18 8.0 32.11 2.0 23.73 0.1 28.70 12.8	
12 P. M.	7.35 8.0 33.09 1.7 24.62 0.0 29.00 13.3	

The Time used is Pacific Standard, for the 129th meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

The Height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most palatable form of medicine, make this a most valuable tonic for the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.



The E. T. Corsets are designed and cut on the most scientific principles. They are easy and graceful, permitting entire freedom in every movement. They fit well! They look well! They wear well!!!

MINERS ATTENTION

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BENNETT'S

"CROWN BRAND."

Gutta Percha Waterproof Fuse

Has Been Proved and Not Found Wanting.

NO MISS-HOLES NO RUNNING

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

ROWLAND MACHIN,

GENERAL AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE

292 Cwt. of Old Brass Condenser Tubes.

Tenders for the above will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until 10 a. m. of Saturday, the 10th instant, and should be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tenders for Tubes."

The tubes may be inspected any work day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 a. m., and tenders may be for the whole lot or for a portion at a rate per ton. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. SIMMONS,
Naval Store Officer,
H. M. Naval Yard,
Esquimalt, 4th March, 1901.

FOR RENT

First-class rooms, with use of fire-proof vaults, to rent in Old Post Office building, Government street. Rooms will be cleaned to suit tenants. Apply Public Works Office, New Post Office.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO Get STEWART'S Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Closures, Improved Scottish Granite Monuments etc. before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SOMAS RIVER BRIDGE, ALBERNI DISTRICT, B. C.

Sealed tenders, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 14th March next, for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Somas River, near Alberni, Alberni District, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, and form of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the office of the Government Agent, Nanaimo, B. C., and at the Government Office, Alberni, B. C., on and after the 2nd instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit made payable to the undersigned for the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be paid to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless sent out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderers. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. R. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 12th February, 1901.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 12 noon, for the erection of a frame saw mill, situated at Hill, Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, A. MAXWELL, MUIR, Architect.

80 1/2 Douglas street.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

CASSIAR DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situated in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Lake Mining Divisions of Cassiar District, British Columbia, was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 29th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT ENGLISH, DECEASED.

All persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount due forthwith, and all persons having claims against the above estate are required to send in their accounts, duly verified, on or before the 9th day of March, 1901, to J. H. Moltram, the executor, or to

F. E. & G. GREGORY,
Victoria, B. C.,
Sole and General Executors.

Victoria, B. C., 8th Feb., 1901.

TO LADIES.

I will send free to every suffering lady 10 days' treatment of a simple home remedy that completely cures me of female diseases of the most chronic kind. Write to-day and be cured, or call on

MRS. E. D. NEWSOM,
3 Bridge Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

The E. & N. Railway Swing Bridge across Victoria Harbor will be closed for necessary repairs until about the 6th inst. Meantime it will be impossible for vessels to pass the bridge.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
General Superintendent.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the "Act of Incorporation of the First Meeting of the Shareholders of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company" will be held at the office of D. G. Macdonell, at the City of Vancouver, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1901, at the hour of the same clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the shareholders of the said Company will proceed to elect five Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act of Incorporation." Dated at Vancouver, this 24th day of December, 1900.

ALEX. BIVEN,
W. L. HOOGL,
J. T. BETTUNE,
Provisional Directors.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Harriet B. Hastings, of Victoria, B. C., will apply at the next sitting of the Board of Commissioners sitting as a Licensing Court on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1901, of 10 noon, thereafter as the same can be heard, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail on the premises known as "The Queen Hotel," situate on the N. W. corner of Johnson and Store streets, Victoria, B. C., to Fred Golding.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., February 9th, A. D. 1901.

H. B. HASTINGS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, Matthew H. McCabe, of the City of Victoria, intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail on the premises known as "The Queen Hotel," situate on the N. W. corner of Johnson and Store streets, Victoria, B. C., to Fred Golding.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 30th day of January, 1901.

M. H. MCCABE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Licensing Court of the City of Victoria, B. C., I intend making application for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirits and other liquors at the premises known as the California hotel, 10 Johnson street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to J. S. Hollin.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., November 12th, 1900.

J. T. PHAROE.

SEA-MEN'S INSTITUTE.

STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

— OPEN FROM 6 P. M. TO 10 P. M. —

The Institute is free for the use of Seamen and shipping generally. It is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

ANDREW SHERET, Plumber

102 Fort St. Cor. Blanchard Telephone 355

Cos. Steam and Hot Water Pipes

B.C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.

CAPITAL \$10,000.00.

New York Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton (a Margin or for Delivery, Strictly Commission).

Correspondents: Downing, Hopkins & Co., Seattle; Raymond, Lynchon & Co., Chicago; Henry Clews & Co., New York.

TELEPHONE 392.

21 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

FACE BLEMISHES BANISHED

by using

GARFIELD TEA

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

HOT WATER BOTTLES FOUNTAIN SPRINGS

Guaranteed Perfect

A new line of rubber goods which we have no hesitation in recommending. See our display.

John Cochrane,

Chemist - N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

The Culbert-Browne Co.'s Ltd.

THE LEADING AUCTIONEERS.

The Amount of Our Auction Business

Since the business was established in 1891, the OVER \$500,000, chiefly in Furniture, Carpets, and other household goods.

We have excellent steam heated, well lighted rooms in the Five Sisters Block, the best and most centrally situated business block in the city.

Furnishings and stocks bought for cash. Money advanced on the sale of all kinds of Furniture and Merchandise required for sale on commission. Auctions undertaken for all Auction and Confidential Business.

Call upon THE CULBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD., The Experienced Leading Auctioneers.

Ancient Document

May Be Destroyed By Flooding of Immense Tract of Egypt.

Historical "I. O. U." Attorney Instructed to "Worry" the Debtor Until He Pays.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 6.—According to a Tribune special from Boston the Rev. Dr. William Winslow, vice-president of the Egyptian Exploration fund there, is authority for the statement that in addition to the papyrus of St. Matthew's Gospel sent to the University of Pennsylvania and that of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, presented to Harvard, two other extremely interesting papyri are yet to be assigned. One is that of John, which contains 18 verses of chapter 1 and 14 verses of chapter 20. In the first part are the words: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," and "We have found the Messiah." In chapter 20 is the memorable story of Mary at the sepulchre. This papyrus is St. John, in book form, contained about fifty pages. Dr. Winslow says, and only the outer leaves are preserved. "He says that the document is better written than the St. Matthew's papyrus, and is in harmony with the famous text of Westcott and Hort. The papyrus is dated 200 A. D. or a little later, and is pronounced only a little later than the St. Matthew's text. The confirmation of the text of the 10th version is absolute.

Dr. Winslow says that the papyrus of St. Mark, although only a fragment, is precious, containing in the few verses of chapters 10 and 11 specific facts of the life of Jesus. The manuscript resembles the famous codex Alexandrinus now in the British Museum and agrees with our Standard version. Its time is between four hundred and five hundred A. D. Other papyri sent to Philadelphia, not yet announced, include an historical table of Emperors from Augustus to Darius, a genuine "I. O. U." as such documents are now termed for a loan, a "Yankee" in the year 57, when the attorney is instructed to "worry" the debtor until he pays up, and a manumission paper for a slave.

BRIDGE BUILDERS.

One of the most interesting factors in modern bridge-building is the workmen. Their experiences aloft tend to make them forget the matter of altitude entirely, and they will unhesitatingly assume the most daring risks in the doing of their work. But many of their exploits that are so nerve-shocking to the inexperienced observer seem very simple matters from the workman's point of view. They become so expert, cool-headed and sure-footed that they very seldom fall. They will run on a beam a few inches wide and lying a hundred feet in the air; will swing a sledge while standing on an ice-covered timber projecting at a dizzy altitude, or will walk across a springing plank when the wind blows so fiercely that they are compelled to lean far out against it to keep their balance. They will pose in the most startling positions whenever the work is being photographed; in one instance a workman actually stood on his head on the top of a derrick a hundred feet above the water, in order to demonstrate his nerve and indifference. —F. W. Skinner in McClure's.

A full carload of popular priced Sibley's Ash and Golden Oak just received at Weyl's. These are of exceptional value and are priced \$22.50, \$30, \$35, \$45, and \$65.

A nine-months-old infant died from scarlet fever in Scotland recently. It was given a pipe as a plaything during the brief absence of its mother.

Their First Meeting

The New Managers of Protestant Orphanage Held Session This Morning.

Officers Were Elected and Ladies' Committee Appointed—Discussed Church Attendance.

The recently elected managers of the B. C. Protestant Orphan Home held their first meeting at the committee room of the city hall this morning. There were present: The Mayor in the chair, and Mr. Rev. Bishops Cridge and Perrin; Revs. Dr. Campbell, W. H. Barracough, J. F. Vichart, R. B. Blyth, P. J. Jones, Dr. Wilson, and Messrs. E. O. Baker, Wm. Scowcroft, D. Sprague, A. McGregor, N. Shakespeare and W. J. Pendergast.

After the disposal of routine business, the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously: That this board hereby records its appreciation of the services rendered to the Home by Rev. E. G. Miller during the time he was a member of this board, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Miller.

The officers were then elected for the ensuing year as follows: Chas. Hayward, president; E. Crow Baker, hon. treasurer; Wm. Scowcroft, hon. secretary.

The following ladies were elected a committee of management to control the internal affairs of the home: Mrs. Fred Adams, Mrs. W. R. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Andrews, Mrs. J. B. Clarke, representing the Baptist churches.

Mrs. J. W. Fleming, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Geo. Carter, Mrs. T. Waring, representing the Congregational church.

Mrs. G. A. Scrogson, Mrs. F. W. McCulloch, Mrs. W. Beiridge, Mrs. S. M. Okell, representing the Methodist churches.

Mrs. James Hutchinson, Mrs. G. L. Millar, Mrs. Wm. Munroe, Mrs. Wm. Denny, representing the Presbyterian churches.

Mrs. P. D. Goppel, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. A. S. Going, Mrs. H. Frost, representing the Anglican churches.

Mrs. Chas. Hayward, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Mrs. E. V. Murgidge, representing the Reformed Episcopalians.

The president, Mayor Hayward, was on motion appointed the authorized representative of the home to vote at municipal elections.

The arrangement of last year for attendance at the Sunday morning service of the various churches represented on the board of managers, was then considered, and after some discussion a special committee, consisting of Rev. Bishop Perrin, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. H. Barracough, Rev. J. F. Vichart and Rev. R. B. Blyth, was appointed to carefully consider the matter and report at the next meeting of the board.

Personal.

A. E. McNab, manager of the Hudson Bay post at Stewart Lake, is spending a few days in the city, and is registered at the Dominion. Stewart Lake is several hundred miles from the coast, and visitors from there are consequently not very frequent. The great establishment of which Mr. McNab is a representative has established four posts in the district—one, as mentioned, on Stewart Lake, another on Fraser Lake, a third at Fort Graham, on the Fraser river, and a fourth at Fort McLeod, on the McLeod river. These pioneer trading posts, while very seldom heard of, are of incalculable value to the explorer and prospector in need of guidance or assistance. At Fort Stewart the company owns a farm of about twenty acres on which are raised magnificent vegetables, and oats and barley. The country is about one hundred and twenty miles distant, and during the spring a large number of Argonauts pass the fort en route in. Col. Wright, manager of the Dredging Co. of Ottawa, has already gone in. There is a pack trail from Quebec to Stewart Lake, about 1,000 miles long. In the spring the government contemplates installing a tributary line to the Yukon, a distance of about one hundred miles. All the materials are on the scene and in readiness. The winter season, and in fact the most important period of the year as far as the trading post is concerned, is now virtually over. The pelts are shipped out by the Naas route, and to the Coast points on the various steamers downward bound. Mr. McNab will return to Stewart Lake in a day or so.

The approach of spring is beginning to stir the venturesome Argonauts in the direction of the great North. At present there are at the Dominion a quartette consisting of Wm. Hegburn, of Brandon, brother of John Hegburn of this city; W. H. Dobson and W. Keefe, of Virden, Manitoba; and Wm. R. Burke, of Detroit, who will leave shortly for Dawson and "there are others" who will follow shortly.

W. H. Smith, of Guelph, is at the Dominion. Mr. Smith intends to future to make Victoria his home, as he has accepted a position as travelling agent of E. G. Prior & Co. Mr. Smith formerly travelled for the Gurney-Foundry Co. of Toronto. So far he is greatly pleased with the city in which he will establish his headquarters.

M. Fitzpatrick, proprietor of the Central Hotel, has returned from San Francisco yesterday and is a guest at the Victoria hotel. He has been spending a vacation in Southern California.

H. D. Benson, Justice of peace at Ladner, and W. R. Gilley, of Gilley Bros., New Westminster, are in the city, guests at the Victoria hotel.

T. J. Trapp, president of the New Westminster exhibition, arrived in the city from Vancouver on the steamer Charming last evening. Mr. Trapp was accompanied by a number of guests from other portions of the province who were interested in the exhibition. They secured a deputation and

waited on the government to-day in regard to a grant towards the exhibition.

C. E. Todd and wife and Wm. Munroe and wife returned from Los Angeles yesterday. They have had a most enjoyable vacation.

J. D. Whiteacre, commercial traveller, representing Mason & Resch, piano manufacturers, of Toronto, is at the Dominion.

Rev. Dr. Reid and Rev. Mr. Lennie were among the passengers from the Mainland last evening.

Gov. L. Courtney, traffic manager of the B. & N., came over from the Mainland last evening.

S. M. Bolms superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Co., is a guest at the hotel.

J. M. Rutter, hydraulic mining engineer, of Seattle, is registered at the Dominion.

M. Baker was one of the passengers from the Sound yesterday afternoon.

D. Carmody returned from Seattle on the Rosalie yesterday.

Capt. Stuart arrived from Vancouver last evening.

Members of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club are requested to bear in mind the annual meeting, which will be held to-morrow evening in the "Dixie" hotel, commencing at 8:30 o'clock.

The meeting of the Victoria School of Arms, which was announced for yesterday evening at 8:30 o'clock, was not held, owing to the small attendance. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that a large number of members are unable to leave their places of employment until 6 o'clock. The meeting was postponed to Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when a full attendance is requested.

The show of the Seattle Kennel Club will be held at the Argosy hall, Seattle, on April 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th. The executive have decided to award first, second and third prizes for decorated benches. The selection of a judge has not been definitely settled, although the situation is fast coming to the point desired by the dog fanciers in general. A new judge and a first-class one is what the club expects to announce within a week.

The Victoria hockey team are practicing regularly every evening at the Caledonia grounds in anticipation of Saturday's match against Vancouver at the Terminal City. The team to represent Victoria has been chosen, with the exception of one member. During the past week some Navy hockey players have been attending these practices and forming scratch teams to play against the local boys for the purpose of giving them practice. In this way the local team is getting in shape for Saturday's game.

According to information received from Vancouver the team in that city is also practicing regularly for the match, and when the two eleven meet one of the most exciting hockey matches of the season will take place.

Local football enthusiasts will have an opportunity next Saturday of witnessing what will undoubtedly be the best game of the season between the champions of the Victoria and Vancouver grounds, and the first of the Senior League for the championship of British Columbia. As the rivalry of these eleven on ordinary occasions is well known, when they meet in the Senior League the result will undoubtedly be a match which, from the spectators' point of view, will be very exciting, and to the football player will be a closely contested and hard fought game. The usual admission fee will be charged.

It has been found necessary in order to complete the Junior League before the very hot summer months to play two games every Saturday. Next Saturday afternoon these games will be between the South Park school and Boys' Brigade, which will be played on the upper ground, and the Victoria West and North Ward schools, which will be contested on the lower grounds. J. B. Simpson will act as referee in the former game, while for the latter it will be Mr. J. B. Simpson.

The Columbus expect to get a game on for next Saturday with the Navy. A challenge has not as yet been issued, but it will be sent out either to-day or to-morrow.

Are we making the best of it in our own lives and the lives of our girls? Or are we, perhaps, in our fury of impatience for goodness and helpfulness, going a little too far? Can we bear the pace? Can the fabric of society bear the assault of individualism? There seems to be a curious arrogance in our tiny bustling haste to help the Eternal in improving His world! A strange forgetfulness of the fact that God has drawn this earth along its path among the stars, stars have burned and cooled, nations have lived and died, and human life has drawn nearer and near that far-off divine event.

To which the whole creation moves without rest.

This new Feminine Ideal, divine as we believe it to be, must yet be bound close to our grim and weary world by a certain old-fashioned word—DUTY. In that word lies the vision of a society made up of perfect units, and in it lies, also, the secret of the joy of life. In it the new ideal and the old ideal come together, and behold! we have an ideal which is finer, and sweeter, and nobler than either the new or old could be alone.—Margaret Deland in Harper's Bazar.

THE AUSTRALIAN LAWYERS are fighting, with great relish and energy, over the Tyson estate. The Queensland government, desiring to prove that Mr. Tyson was domiciled in that colony, as this would carry with it an enormous legacy duty; and the evidence has brought out many details about the dead millionaire's character and habits. He owned principles, but he lacked a God. He was not a miser, but he had many of the habits which are usually ascribed to misers. He used no soap. He wore one celluloid collar eighteen months. He lived a furtive, vagrant, unsocial life, plying up pillows, but extracting neither use nor pleasure from them. Mr. Tyson was not a pleasure man, and he believed they would ruin the modern world with their luxury, as they once ruined Rome. A wife, he held, was "a tiger in a sheep-skin." "If there is any purgatory," he wrote, "some of our married friends are up to their necks in it."

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FOUND—A small fur box. Owner can have it by leaving address at Times Office and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, on Monday evening, between Everett's Exchange and city, \$10 reward at 24 Kane street.

LEARY COAL! LEARY COAL!

PRICE \$6.00 PER TON.

JAMES BAKER & CO., PIONEER 467, 33 BELLEVILLE ST.

NOTICE.

IF Aiden Engrish, of Victoria, does not, on or before 31st day of June, 1891, pay his share of the assessment work for the year 1890 on the Viola and Golden Mineral claims, situated on East Road, Hespall, his share will be, under the amendment to the Mineral Act, invested and divided among the co-venturers.

(Signed) NIGEL L. CAMPBELL, F. JACOBSEN.

NOTICE.

B. C. Pioneer Soc'y.

All members are desired to meet at our hall to-morrow morning at 9:30, to attend the funeral of our late member, John Rees. A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Corporation of the City of Victoria.

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F. CURRAN, Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C., March 6th, 1901.

WALL STREET.

(Associated Press.)

New York, March 6.—There was notable strength in the railroads and high priced specialties at the opening, and Amalgamated Copper broke sharply on a sale of 6,000 shares, being quoted at 108 1/2 to 109, compared with 109 1/2 last night. Pacific Mail was off a point. Changes in the general list were narrow and divided between gains and losses. The stock market opened irregular. Amalgamated Copper, 104 1/2 to 105; Atch. pfd., 89 1/2; B. & O., 149 1/2 to 150; B. & O., 92 1/2; B. & T., 70 1/2; Con. Tob., 40 1/2; Erie, 29 1/2; Erie 1st pfd., 98 1/2; Fed. Steel, 44 1/2; Louisville, 56 1/2; Mo. Pac., 20 1/2; N. P., 84 1/2; People's Gas, 103 1/2; R. I., 125; Reading, 33; do 1st pfd., 72 1/2; Sugar, 14 1/2; Southern pfd., 70 1/2; So. Pac., 44 1/2; Tenn. C. & I., 51 1/2; Tob., 12 1/2; U. S. pfd., 91 1/2.

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